



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## MARCH MEETING, 1904

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the President in the chair.

The record of the February meeting was read and approved; and formal reports were received from the Librarian and the Corresponding Secretary.

Preparatory to the Annual Meeting Messrs. Andrew McF. Davis, Albert B. Hart, and Samuel S. Shaw were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year; Messrs. Charles K. Bolton, Edward Stanwood, and Melville M. Bigelow a committee to examine the library and cabinet; and Messrs. Winslow Warren and Thomas Minns a committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

THE PRESIDENT, in behalf of the Council, to whom the matter was referred at the last meeting of the Society, reported the following addition to the By-Laws, Chapter I. Article 4, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:—

No election to membership shall be valid, unless, on due notification, the person elected shall within six months signify in writing his acceptance.

On motion of the Treasurer it was —

*Voted*, That the income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1904, be appropriated to such purposes as the Council may from time to time authorize.

THE PRESIDENT announced the death of Sir Leslie Stephen, K. C. B., a Corresponding Member, and expressed a hope that Mr. Norton, though called on without previous notice, might be willing to say a few words with reference to his personal friend.

MR. NORTON, being thus called upon, spoke of his long friendship with Sir Leslie Stephen, beginning at the time of Sir

Leslie's (then Mr. Stephen) first visit to America, in 1863. He had been head of one of the minor houses at the University of Cambridge, but he had already resigned this position consequent on his resigning the Holy Orders into which he had entered after leaving college, and had already begun to devote himself to a life of letters. He was shy and reserved in manner, but readily responsive to a friendly welcome. He had abundant natural and acquired intellectual resources which made him an interesting companion, while his essentially sweet and simple nature made him as attractive as he was interesting.

He has himself, in his recent charming autobiographical sketches, told of the motive of his change in the direction of his life. From the time the change was made, he remained till the end of life steadily faithful to the profession of letters. The bent of his genius was not toward creative authorship but toward criticism in its modern sense, — that is, toward the inductive and historical method in criticism. He had a lively sense of the variety of human nature and the wide range of human interests. His judgments were not based on a system of dogmatic rules or principles, but with catholic sympathies he endeavored to ascertain the true relations of the subjects of his study to their times, and to exhibit the specific influences which had made them what they were and which had determined their position in the field of affairs or of literature. In this he was a disciple of the great modern master Sainte-Beuve, and in this he took advantage of the doctrine of evolution as applied to social and intellectual conditions. His work was distinguished by its good sense, its liberality and vigor of thought, while his clear style was enlivened by a pleasant humor, often combined with a shrewd wit and expressed with a light cynicism which might cover but could not conceal the essential geniality of his nature.

His mind, of admirable quality by nature, had been excellently trained. It had a philosophic and sceptical cast, which was often displayed in the exposing of a metaphysical sophistry or the dissection of a fallacious argument.

He was familiar with the course of English thought during the past three centuries, but his special interest lay, perhaps, in the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth; and his works on "English Thought in the Eighteenth Cen-

tury ” and on “ The English Utilitarians ” are permanent contributions to the understanding of the period to which they relate, while they exhibit in a remarkable degree the power of their author in the discussion and elucidation of difficult problems and in the detection of elusive fallacies. The value and importance of the main work of his middle life, his masterly editing of the “ Dictionary of National Biography,” are recognized by all students of English history or literature.

He was an independent in all matters of thought. From an early period in his career he adopted the principles of agnosticism, of which he became perhaps the ablest exponent. According to those principles he shaped his life, finding them sufficient for its needs and more satisfactory than any other creed, alike in their freedom and in their limitations.

During his later years he was shut off from general social intercourse by almost complete deafness, but the sweetness of his nature was never more exhibited than in his latest writing, — the autobiographical sketches already referred to, — nor were the fine qualities of his intellect ever more evident than in the lectures on the Literature and Society of the Eighteenth Century, just now published, which he was to have delivered at Oxford, but the public reading of which he was compelled by illness to entrust to a nephew. The lectures and the sketches were written after he knew that his illness was mortal, but no one in reading them would fancy that their author was under sentence of death, and a death likely to be preceded by great suffering. He bore his long illness with unbroken patience, and he faced death with perfect serenity. His latest letters were wholly simple and manly, and while they were touchingly unreserved in the expression of natural sentiment they were absolutely free from the too familiar attributes of deathbed compositions. The principles which had supported him in sorrow and in suffering, and which had served him for the guidance of a useful and delightful life, supported and served him to its end.

The PRESIDENT added :—

Though in no way prepared, I am unwilling that the occasion should pass without something on my part recorded concerning Sir Leslie Stephen, and the esteem in which I held

him. The extremely happy, even if unpremeditated, remarks of Professor Norton were spoken from a full mind. His acquaintance with Sir Leslie Stephen reached back over more than forty years; mine, I am sorry to say, was of recent date. Indeed, I must confess that a little more than only ten years since I was not aware that any such person existed. In 1892, I think it was, a volume of his miscellanies was published, taking its title of "An Agnostic's Apology" from the first paper in it. That title attracting me, I purchased the book. Then it was that Leslie Stephen's personality dawned upon me. Accidentally I had made that delightful discovery for a man advancing in years, — a new, sympathetic and suggestive author. So much satisfaction did I derive from the volume I have referred to that I felt moved to write to Mr. Stephen. My letter elicited a reply which showed that what I had said gave him a gratification he did not care to conceal. I have read everything he has written since, as also his larger previous works, and always with pleasure and an increased sense of benefit. A learned man, he had a distinctly philosophical and observant cast of mind; and, moreover, there was in what he wrote a delicate humor. I remember, in my first letter to him, I referred to this trait as "Montaigneish"; and my so doing it was which had evidently most gratified him. But combined therewith there were a subtlety and purity of thought, — an ethical elevation, — to my mind more distinctly developed in his writings than in those of any other English writer of the time. Because of this, they appealed to me.

Professor Norton has alluded to the course of events which led Mr. Stephen to abandon his chosen profession of the Church, to leave Oxford, and to devote himself to literature. During our Civil War, then a young man, he was from instinct, as well as from conviction, an ardent friend of the North. One of his earliest publications, though not included in any of his subsequent collected writings, was a sharp arraignment of the "London Times" for its bitter and vindictive utterances, and the course pursued by it during the period of our troubles. On this head he framed an indictment of many pages, confronting "The Thunderer" with its compromising record. This publication is long since so wholly forgotten that few know that Leslie Stephen was ever responsible for it. I doubt if

there are more than half a dozen copies of it in the United States. Only by chance did I come across it while looking over pamphlets relating to our Civil War, of which my father made a large collection during his residence in London. The title-page attributed it simply to "L. S."; but under those initials was written, in the handwriting of my brother, "Leslie Stephen." I afterwards wrote to Mr. Stephen concerning it, for it had proved of much service to me in the course of certain investigations, and asked him why he had never mentioned it to me, and why it did not bear his full name. He replied that he had never mentioned it as it did not seem to him worth while; in fact, he had himself almost forgotten he ever wrote it. As respects the failure to bear his name on the title-page, he said that, at the time of publication, he was a young man striving to make his living by his pen, and that his friends strongly urged him not to incur the enmity of so powerful an organ. His name, therefore, had never been publicly connected with it. None the less, to one, like our associate Mr. Rhodes, for instance, engaged in any work upon the events of the Civil War, it is a valuable and labor-saving compendium. The utterances of the "London Times" had then, as we all know, more influence, and were more keenly felt, than utterances in Parliament or even in State papers. They cut like a knife; and the knife was envenomed. I am, therefore, glad to avail myself of this opportunity to get into our Index a reference to a rare Civil War pamphlet, a copy of which can probably be found in our collection of pamphlets, and certainly in that of the Athenæum.<sup>1</sup> It may there catch the eye of future investigators, who otherwise will not know of its existence. Should it do so, it may save them hours of weary research.

Finally, in my judgment the peer of Sir Leslie Stephen, in his peculiar field, does not now live. For happiness of expression, combined with a sustained purity of subtle thought, he was to me, when I discovered him, a revelation, and, for more than ten years, a philosopher and guide. During that time, I am glad to say, it has been my privilege to carry on with him a correspondence, even if somewhat intermittent and languid. His last letter now lies on my table. The obligation I feel under to him I would fain now express.

<sup>1</sup> The "Times" on the American War: A Historical Study by L. S.

Mr. C. E. NORTON communicated an unpublished letter from Rev. Samuel Locke, afterward President of Harvard College, written a few months after his settlement at Sherborn, and said :

President Holyoke died the first of June, 1769. The Corporation found it difficult to select his successor, but finally elected the Rev. Samuel Locke, pastor in Sherborn, who was inaugurated on the 21st of March, 1770. He was President for three years and eight months, resigning his office on the first of December, 1773. "At this time," says President Quincy, "it is difficult to ascertain the inducements to this appointment." President Quincy closes his account with the following words: "History has preserved concerning his life and character little that is worthy of reminiscence, and tradition less. His official relations are marked on the records of the seminary by no act indicating his influence or special agency, and for his resignation, which was sudden and voluntary, they assign no motive, and express no regret."<sup>1</sup> This letter may in part account for the silence of the records.

*To Mr Edward Wigglesworth, Merch't. In Boston.*

SHERBURN, 11 Feb., 1760.

DEAR KINDSMAN, — I congratulate you upon y<sup>e</sup> pleasing prospect you have before you, and entirely agree with you in y<sup>e</sup> reasonable expectation you entertain of advancing your felicity by y<sup>e</sup> close social connection you are forming. It seems to be ordained by Providence in y<sup>e</sup> œconomy and constitution of all created, animate nature we are acquainted with that each individual of y<sup>e</sup> several species should be drawn by some *secret* attraction to those of its own kind ; and indeed it appears to be a necessary præcaution for y<sup>e</sup> *preservation of order* amidst y<sup>e</sup> immense variety of creatures that people y<sup>e</sup> world and for y<sup>e</sup> regular conservation and increase of y<sup>e</sup> several classes into which they are divided. But man has a nature *peculiarly* adapted for society and friendly intercourse and is directly urged to it by y<sup>e</sup> great difficulties, if not utter impossibility, of subsisting *alone* independent of and inconnected with others of y<sup>e</sup> same nature with himself, — his wider capacities demand more gratifications, and he feels in himself innumerable wants which a life of solitude cannot supply, and *many powers* to which it cannot give employment. Hereupon he is naturally led by *some* affections amost peculiar to our kind to *select some* from among y<sup>e</sup> many individuals of a human nature for peculiar intimacy and tenderness in order to improve

<sup>1</sup> History of Harvard University, vol. ii. p. 160.

the condition of his existence and refine y<sup>e</sup> common principles of benevolence into a peculiar affection for *some* individuals.

And I apprehend in particular with regard to y<sup>e</sup> nuptial tie (y<sup>e</sup> closest of any) we are not only directed to it by y<sup>e</sup> constitution of our nature and y<sup>e</sup> many miseries which a forlorn individual must necessarily suffer while he stands alone without any prop to support him, but also by y<sup>e</sup> continued course of Providence in preserving in all ages such an apparent equality between y<sup>e</sup> sexes. This, I think is an additional call to every one to be up and doing. You will therefore, S<sup>r</sup>, I trust, find a compliance with your duty in y<sup>e</sup> respect a solid foundation of y<sup>e</sup> most substantial happiness which this world affords, — and that it will be a happy medium of improvement in social [*sic*] virtue, and of increasing to you that felicity which I cannot describe but heartily wish to be y<sup>e</sup> portion of every human creature in a way consistent with y<sup>e</sup> wise designs of y<sup>e</sup> great Father and governor of y<sup>e</sup> universe. But I am in haste. I would just enform you that Cap<sup>t</sup> Perry is ready to waite on you when you are at leisure. I should be glad that it might be this week, if you can spare the time.

I am, S<sup>r</sup>, your most obedient humble ser<sup>t</sup>.

SAM<sup>LL</sup> LOCKE.

It may be added that Mr. Locke was married to the daughter of Rev. Samuel Porter, his predecessor at Sherborn, January 21, 1760, and that his correspondent, a grandson of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of "The Day of Doom," was not married to his first wife until 1766.

Mr. Norton made some humorous remarks on the change in custom as regards the use of two or more Christian names, and on the ills resulting from it, — the needless burden to the memory, the waste of time in looking up a name of which one may be uncertain, the enormous national waste of time and money involved in the daily writing and printing of millions of useless middle names, and other minor evils. He urged the need of reform in the matter, alike from the point of good sense and that of good taste, and presented the following results of a recent examination of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University: —

In the first seventy-five classes graduated at Harvard College from 1642 to 1717 inclusive, but a single graduate had a middle name. This was Ammi Ruhamah Corlet of the class of 1670, and his double name is to be accounted for by the fact that the names Ammi and Ruhamah occur but once in

the Bible, and in this single instance in close relation to each other.<sup>1</sup>

The second graduate with a middle name was Brocklebank Samuel Coffin of the class of 1718, the third was in 1725, the fourth in 1739, the fifth in 1741; that is, out of 1,421 graduates in a hundred years there were but five with middle names.

In the next thirty-one years, to 1772 inclusive, when the old order of arrangement of names according to social standing came to an end, out of 1,017 graduates thirty-eight had middle names, not 4 per cent.

Thus, in the first one hundred and thirty-one years of the existence of the College, of 2,438 graduates only forty-three, or about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, bore more than one given name.

After 1772 the increase is rapid and steady. From 1773 to 1780 there were nineteen graduates with middle names, about 6 per cent; from 1781 to 1790 the percentage rose to about 10. From 1791 to 1800 the percentage was 16 +; 1801-1810, 30; 1811-1820, 46; 1821-1830, 58; 1831-1840, 67; 1841-1850, 73; 1851-1860, 78; 1861-1870, 84.

Taking separate classes after 1870, the percentage of the class of 1880 was 80; of 1890, 85; of 1899, 89; and of the classes now in College the percentage is 85.

Mr. Norton also presented the original draught of a communication to the "Albany Centinel" in 1800, during the heated and protracted struggle which resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States, together with the original certified copies of the documents from Rhode Island, referred to in the communication. The chief interest in these papers lies in the evidence which they afford of the practice as late as 1764 of the cropping of the ears and the branding of a criminal found guilty of forgery.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Say ye unto your brethren, Ammi; and to your sisters, Ruhamah."—*Hosea* ii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> By an act of the General Assembly of Rhode Island passed at the October session in 1776, it was "enacted, that if any person or persons within this state, shall counterfeit the bills or notes of either of the Continental loan offices, within the United States of America, or utter or pass the same, knowing them to be such, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer the pains of death."—*Rhode Island Col. Records*, vol. viii. p. 19.

## FOR THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

When the Electors to Choose a President and Vice-President were lately to be appointed, M<sup>r</sup> Bloom, of the Senate, shewed me a list of Persons whom he, and the party he is connected with, intended to appoint; and on my Perceiving the name of Robert Ellis on it, I informed M<sup>r</sup> Bloom that he had been Convicted in Rhode Island of passing Counterfeit Money, and that I was once Possessed of the Record — Ellis was notwithstanding appointed. A few days after I learned that he had been sent for by the Party to Albany, and that he Denied the matter, — In Consequence of which I have Procured the following papers from Rhode Island, and now publish them. The Papers themselves are left with the Printer, for the inspection of whoever may think proper

MOSES VAIL.

TROY, December 9, 1800.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, begun and held at Providence, in and for the County of Providence, In the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, on the Third Monday of March, Anno Dom. 1764, and in the fourth Year of his Majestyes Reign, George the Third by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

~~~~~  
Robert Bevelun, of Providence, in the County of Providence, Taylor, an Infant under the age of Twenty one Years, was Indicted by the Grand Jury: For that he the said Robert Bevelun, at said Providence, on the thirteenth Day of February, in the fourth year of his Majestyes Reign, Anno Dom. 1764 with force and arms did for the sake of Lucre and unjust gain alter a certain Bill emitted by an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island A. D. 1760, of an unknown value, and make the same in imitation of the True Ten Shillings Bill emitted by said act, and did on the said Thirteenth Day of February, A. D. 1764, with force and arms utter and pass said Bill so altered to Job Armstrong, of Glocester, in said County, Yeoman, for a True Ten shilling Bill, knowing the same at said time to be a false Bill; which aforesaid act of him the said Robert Bevelun, against his Majestyes peace his Crown and Dignity; whereupon the said Robert Bevelun being arraigned, pleaded Guilty.

Wherefore it is the Sentence and Judgment of this Court that You the said Robert Bevelun, upon the sixth Day of July Next, Between the hours of Eight A. M. and four P. M. do Stand in the Pillory for the space of half an hour, and have both Your Ears Cropt, and be

branded with a hot Iron on each Cheek with the Letter R. that you be imprisoned for the space of one hundred Days after the Rising of this Court, that you pay Double Damages to all persons Defrauded and cheated by you by such false Bill or Bills as aforesaid; That you pay all cost of prosecution and Conviction, and that you forfeit all your Estate both Real and Personal; and in case you have not sufficient Estate to pay and satisfy as aforesaid, That you be set to work by the Sheriff of this County for a Term not Exceeding one Year; and That you remain in the Custody of the Sheriff untill this sentence be performed.

---

The Examination of Robert Beverly who is suspected of altering the Lawful Money Bills of this Colony, taken this fourteenth Day of February, 1764      Before us

SAMUEL CHACE, } *Justices of Peace*  
JAMES ANGELL, }

On his Examination, saith, that the Bill he passed to m<sup>r</sup> Armstrong he altered himself, and that he likewise altered that he past to Jabez Pearce, and put one to mr Allen that I altered — and that no person is Conserved with me or knows anything thereof but myself

ROBERT BEVELUN.

Upon a second Examination of Robert Beverly at the Goal in Providence Tuesday afternoon Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1764,

Present NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST, *magistrate*  
and SAM<sup>l</sup> CHACE, *Just Peace*.

The said Robert Beverly came before us and says he passed Five more altered Bills one to Joseph Field, one to Jabez Pearce, and one to the widow Brown, and one to Zepheniah Randall, and one to m<sup>r</sup> Manchester, and that all this was done by orders from his Master, Robert Leonard, who he says altered them together with him, and sent him out to pass them — he further says that he passed nine such altered Bills, seven of them being of the Denomination of Ten shillings altered from one shilling Bills and nine penny Bills, and Two of them were of the Denomination of Five shillings, altered from one shilling Bills, Five of which Bills my Master Robert Leonard was privy to the altering of and ordered me to put them off to any persons that would take them.

ROBERT BEVELUN.

---

PROVIDENCE, ss.

I certify that the above contains a true copy of the record of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. holden at Providence in & for

the County — aforesaid, wherein the said Robert was convicted, & of the examination of the said Robert taken previously thereto.

P. ALLEN, *Ck*

*Extract from the Providence Gazette, printed in Providence.*

*Anno Domini, 1764.*

“ PROVIDENCE, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1764.”

“ Whereas Robert Bevelin, a Prisoner in his Majesty’s Goal in Providence, under the sentence of Imprisonment, and of being Cropt and branded, hath by the Assistance of some evil minded Persons procured means to break Goal on the Night of the 30th of March Instant — Said Bevelin is a Youngster of about Eighteen years of age, of a slim make, has a light Complexion wears his own hair, and has served part of an Apprenticeship to the Taylor’s Business. He had on when he escaped a Light Coloured straight bodied Coat, black Cloth Breeches and Waistcoat — Whoever apprehends said Felon and conveys him to any of his Majesty’s Goals in this Colony or elsewhere, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

ALLEN BROWN, *Sheriff* — ”

The above contains a True Copy from the File of the Public Prints, Published in the Town of Providence and then Colony of Rhode Island, in the Year 1764.

Witness, THEODORE A. FOSTER.

PROVIDENCE, Nov<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1800

JA<sup>s</sup> U. ARNOLD, *Just. Peace.*

PROVIDENCE, ss. } STATE OF RHODE ISLAND  
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

I, William Rhodes, of Providence, in the County of Providence and State of Rhode Island, &c. Merchant, of lawful age, & engaged according to Law, testify and say, that I was personally acquainted with Robert Bevelun formerly of Providence who was said to be convicted of counterfeiting the Paper Currency (emitted by the General Assembly A. D. 1760) in the year 1764, and I am knowing to the said Robert Bevelun’s using the name of Robert Ellis, as well as Bevelun, and that the same Robert Bevelun who was convicted in the March Term of the Superior Court of this then Colony as aforesaid, was known and often called by the name of Robert Ellis, — & that the said Robert Bevelun, alias Robert Ellis, who is said to have broke Goal in this Town while under sentence, and made his escape. I have often heard since that the said Robert Bevelun, lived in the State of New York, and was known by the name of Robert Ellis — further this deponent saith not.

W<sup>m</sup> RHODES.

PROVIDENCE SS. } STATE OF RHODE ISLAND  
                          } & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Personally appeared the aforesaid William Rhodes, and made oath to the Truth of the foregoing Deposition

~~~~~ Before me JAMES U. ARNOLD,  
Justice of the Peace, this twenty sixth day of November, Anno Domini  
1800.

JA.<sup>s</sup> U. ARNOLD *Just. Peace*

During the meeting there was much informal conversation in which the PRESIDENT and Messrs. FRANKLIN B. SANBORN, BARRETT WENDELL, EDMUND F. SLAFTER, MORTON DEXTER, CHARLES K. BOLTON, ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE, HENRY W. HAYNES, and CHARLES C. SMITH took part.

A new serial of the Proceedings, containing the record of the December and January meetings, was on the table for distribution.